

The Orangeburg News.

GOD AND OUR COUNTRY.

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

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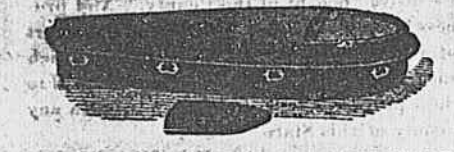
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July 8

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July 25

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Any and Everything.

July 2

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DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
AND OILS.

FINE TOILET SOAPS,
BRUSHES
AND
PERFUMERY.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS for Medicinal
uses.

DYE-WOODS and DYE-STUFFS generally.

A full line of TOBACCO and SEGARS.

Patent and Physicians from the Country
will send you Stock of Medicines Complete,
Warranted Genuine and of the Best Quality.

Lot of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

July 11

The Trouble in the Ark.

In the autumn of 1830 I attended a
protracted meeting in the interior of
Georgia, and heard a sermon which I
have never been able to forget or
describe. I have attempted several
times to write it. But it cannot be put
on paper. The main force of it was in
the snuffing and spitting and growling
and hound after a fox sort of yelp and
whine, to which no pen can do justice.

The preacher had just been licensed,
and it was his first sermon. In person
he was small, bullet-headed, of a fair,
sandy complexion, and his countenance
was indicative of sincerity and honesty.
His remarks evinced great reverence
for the works of God as manifested in
zoology and natural history, and he "was
taking up the Bible in regular order
for the first time in his life." He had
gotten as far as the history of Noah, the
ark, the flood, etc. Besides, "just be-
fore his conversion he had been reading
Goldsmith's 'Animated Nater', and the
two together, by the aid and assistance
of the spirit, had led him into a power-
ful frame of thinking as he stood at his
work-bench 'day in and day out.' But
whatever his sermon may have been, it
was, his own. The text was: 'As it
was in the days of Noah, so shall the
coming of the Son of man be.' After
commenting upon that portion of
Genesis descriptive of the flood, he
"warmed up" suddenly, and broke out
in the following strains:

"Yes, my brethren, the heavens of the
windows was opened ah, and the floods
of the great deep kivered the waters
ah, and there was Shem, and there was
Ham, and there was Japheth ah, a-l-
l agwine into the ark ah.

"And there was the elephant ah, that
great animal ah, of which Goldsmith
describes in his 'Animated Nater' ah,
what is as big as a horse ah, and his
bones as big as a tree ah, depending
s-mewhat on the size of the tree ah,
all agwine into the ark ah. And the
hairs of the windows were opened ah,
and the floods of the great deep
kivered the waters ah, and there was
Shem, and there was Ham, and there
was Japheth ah, all agwine into the
ark ah.

"And there was the hippopotamus ah,
that great animal ah, of which Gold-
smith describes in his 'Animated Nater'
ah, what has a great horn ah, stickin'
right straight up out of his
forward ah, six feet long, more or less ah,
depending somewhat in the length of it
ah, a-l agwine into the ark ah.

"And there was the giraffe ah, my
brethren that ill contrived reptile of
which Goldsmith describes in his 'Ani-
mated Nater' ah, whose fore legs is
twenty-five feet long ah, more or less ah,
depending somewhat on the length of
'em ah, and a neck so long he can't eat
hay off the top of a barn ah, depending
somewhat on the height of the barn ah,
all agwine into the ark ah. And the
heavens and windows was opened ah,
and the floods of the great deep kivered
the waters ah; there was Shem, and
there was Ham, and Japheth ah, all
agwine into the ark ah.

"And there was the zebra, my
brethren ah, the beautiful animal of
which Goldsmith describes in his 'Ani-
mated Nater' ah, which has three hun-
dred stripes a runnin' right round his
body ah, more or less, depending some-
what on the number of stripes ah; and
nary two stripes alike ah, all agwine in
to the ark ah.

"And there was the anaconda ah,
that great serpent of which Goldsmith
describes in his 'Animated Nater' ah,
what can swallow six oxen at a meal
ah, provided his appetite don't call for
less ah, all agwine into the ark ah. And
the heavens of the windows was opened
ah, and the floods of the great deep
kivered the waters ah, and there was
Shem, and there was Ham, and there
was Japheth ah, all agwine into the
ark ah.

"And there was the lion, my breth-
ren ah, what is the king of beasts
accordin' to scripther ah, and who, as St.
Paul says ah, prowls around of a night
like a roarin' devil ah, a seekin' if he
can't catch somebody ah, all agwine into
the ark ah.

"And there was the antelope, my
brethren, that frisky little critter ah, of
which Goldsmith describes in his 'Ani-
mated Nater' ah, what can jump seven
to five feet straight up ah, and twice
that distance down ah, provided his legs
will take him that far ah, all agwine in

to the ark ah. And the heavens of the
windows was opened ah, and the floods
of the great deep kivered the waters ah,
and there was Shem, and there was
Ham, and there was Japheth ah. all
agwine into the ark ah.

Just at this point he stopped speak-
ing a few moments, wiped his forehead,
turned back his wristbands, ran his
fingers through his hair, spit and rub-
bed his boot in it, drank a little water,
commenced on a lower key, and proceed-
ed as follows:

"But time would fail me my brethren
to describe all the animals that went in
to the ark ah. Your patience and my
strength would give out before I got
half through ah. We talk my bretherin',
of the faith of Abraham and the patience
of Job ah, but it strikes me they didn't
go much ahead of old Noer ah. It took
a right smart chance o' both to gather
up all that gopher wood and pitch and
other truck for to build that craft ah. I
am a sort of carpenter myself, and have
some idee of the job ah. But to ham-
mer, and saw, and maul, and split away
on that one thing a hundred and twenty
years ah, and lookin' for his pay in
another world ah—I tell you my
bretherin' if the Lord had a sot a Job
at that, it's my opinion he would a took
his wife's advice inside of fifty year ah.

Besides, no doubt his righteous soul was
tired every day, hand runnin', with
the filthy communications of the blasphem-
ous set that was always a loaferin' and
a saunterin' around ah, a pickin' up his
too's and a misplacin' 'em, and a callin'
him an old fool or somethin' worse ah;
and to cap the climax, he was a preach-
er, and had that ongodly generation in
his hands every Sunday ah. But the
Lord stood by and seed him through
the job ah; and when everything was
ready, he didn't send Noer out to seram
his nose, but he seed him through the
wide world for to get up the critters and
varmints that he wanted to save ah.

"They all come to his hand of their own
accord, and Noer only had to head 'em
in and fix round in their places ah.
Then he gathered up his own family,
and the Lord shut him in, and the
heavens of the windows was opened ah.

"But my bretherin', Noer ah, had
use for patience after this ah. Think
what a time he must a had a feedin' and
a waterin' and a cleanin' out after such
a crowd ah. Some of 'em, accordin' to
Goldsmith's 'Animated Nater' ah, was
carnivorous, and wanted fresh meat ah,
and some were herbivorous, and wanted
vegetable food ah; and some were
wormivorous, and swallowed live things
whole ah; and had to feed every one
accordin' to its nater. Hence, we view,
my bretherin' ah, as the nater of animals
was not altered by going into the ark ah,
some of 'em would roar and howl, and
bark and bray, and blate and squeal the
whole endurin' night ah, a driven' sleep
from his eyes and slumber from his eye
lets ah; and at the first streak 'o day
light, the last hoof of 'em would set up
a noise accordin' to its nater ah; and the
bells of Bashan weren't no whar ah.

I've often wondered how the women
stood it. Scripther is silent on this
point ah; but I think I know of some
that would a been vapory and nervous
under such circumstances ah, and in an
ounguarded moment might a said some-
thing besides their prayers ah.

Here the speaker stopped again, spit,
took water, etc., and hastened to a con-
clusion.

"My bretherin'" said he, "one more
word for old Noer, and I will draw to a
close ah. After the outbarkin' time he
had first and last, for so many hundred
years ah, if he died by accident, or other
wise, take a little too much wine on
one occasion ah, I think less ort to a
been said about it ah. Besides, I think
he was entitled to one spree ah, as he
made the wine himself, and accordin' to
scripther it makes glad the heart of man-
ah.

The world will never be drowned
agin ah. It will be sot a fire, and burnt
up, root and branch, with a fervent
heat ah. Oh! what will wretched
ondone sinners do on that orful day ah.
They won't feel fit for to live, nor fit for
to die ah! They will be put to their
wit's end, and knock and straddle
around in every direction ah. For all
at once, my bretherin' ah, they will be-
hold the heavens a darkenin' ah, the
seas a roarin' ah, the tombs a bustin' ah,
the mountains a moltin' ah; and every-
thing, I think, will be in a confused
and unsettled state. May the Lord add
his blessing. Amen.

First Post.

A TOUCHING SCENE AT MEMPHIS.

The Memphis Appeal thus describes
the coming of the first at Memphis:

"While it was yet twilight, and ere
the dappled east had yet opened the
gates of day to the rising sun, hastily
attired men and women, with semi nude
children in their arms, were out in the
streets breathing the precious air of the
purifying frost. Here, stooping down
one gathered a handful of the glitter
ing hoar frost, which, pure and beauti-
ful, lay upon the earth, and gazing on it
with somewhat of the gladdening spirit
with which the Israelites gathered the
manna in the desert of Arabia, exclaim-
ed: 'O, God! we thank Thee for this
blessing!' Others came and touched
with reverential fingers the pure, cold
messenger of health, as if to satisfy
themselves, like the half believing Thom-
as of old, that the saviour of the city
had not risen but descended from heav-
en to save the people from the destroy-
ing angel of the pestilence. Groups of
men and women moved from place to
prove by cumulative evidence that in
deed it was frost, and not some optical
delusion; that they wished for guests
had not merely conaned its visitations
to one locality, but enjoyed the freedom
of the city. Here a pale face, once a
handsome woman, with a tender babe at
her breast, knelt down on the cold
ground to thank God that the frost had
come! Poor, stricken heart! she and
her orphan boy were all that the pesti-
lence had spared out of a once happy
family. Strong men, bare headed and
bare armed walked excitedly hither and
thither rejoicing in the fact that a phy-
sician had come to whose nostrums the
pestilence could not stand, and who was
the only true panacea for the terrible
yellow fever. Windows and doors were
thrown open, woollen and cotton gar-
ments were exposed to the disinfecting
agency of the cold and rarefied air, and
everywhere in the city as well as in the
vicinity of the infected region the enthu-
siasm was marked, if not as fervent
and joyous."

Beecher on Stock Gambling.

Henry Ward Beecher recently deliv-
ered a lecture in Boston on "The Battle
of Business," from which we extract the
following paragraph:

"If it is danger to a gambler in infa-
mous play houses, it is much more dan-
gerous in our great commercial centers.
It is a crying shame that it should be in
the power of a few men to convulse a
whole nation merely to fill their own
coffers. [Applause.] Legitimate stock
selling is distinctly a legitimate business
but stock selling as conducted by some
men is a crime so atrocious that if any
thing deserves the halter that does."

When men have in their power to gam-
ble in secret (as in the time of the war)
as to compel the government to tempo-
rarily exercise Ceresarism to save the na-
tion—that men can do this unwieldy of
justice shows that we have not yet learn-
ed how to conduct commerce in its high-
est forms. To day one of these men is
poor; to morrow he overflows with rich-
es; but there is one consolation with re-
gard to them—they never keep their
riches. Can you point out one of these
men who has retired with a fortune and
reasonably enjoyed it? They have no
moderation, and only live in the fiery
passions of the street. But thousands
of innocent men are ruined by them;
and it is a burning shame that they
should be allowed to carry ruin to inno-
cent victims. If public opinion could
not restrain them a law should be pass-
ed that would."

Let Your Wife Know.

It is a custom too common with men
of the world to keep their families in
utter ignorance of the situation of their
business. The wife knows nothing, has
not even an idea of the amount of her
husband's fortune, whether it is to be
counted by hundreds of thousand. What
can a woman kept in such ignorance
learn? She spends as a matter of course
all he gives her to spend, with the full
confidence that when it is gone, and she
asks for it, he will give her more.

If an unmarried woman works she
may go with a bold unblushing face, and
demand her wages, but a wife can de-
mand nothing, her claim is only for bare

necessity; and generous men, on that
account, are too often indulgent, too
fearful of letting a wife know the exact
state of their finances. 'Tis all wrong.

Husband and wife have a mutual in-
terest; every woman should know the
exact state of her husband's finances,
understand his plans, and aid him, if
possible, with her counsels, and then
these terrible catastrophes would not so
often happen. Many a wife who is
plunging her husband deeper and deeper
into debt through ignorance, would,
if she knew his embarrassments, be the
first to save, and with true womanly sym-
pathy and generosity, help him to rein-
state his fallen fortunes.

Corn and Cotton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26.

The November statistical report of
the Department of Agriculture, now in
press, makes a showing for the corn
product quite as unfavorable as that
which was forecasted in reference to the
short crop of 1869. The present returns
point to a product of about \$55,000,000.
The estimate of last year's crop of
Illinois was 217,000,000; the estimate
of the present crop is 132,000,000. On
six States show a crop equal to last
year's, viz: Virginia, Georgia, Florida,
West Virginia, Oregon, and Rhode
Island. The percentage of deficiency
in the principal corn growing sections,
in comparison with the total product of
last year, is as follows: Kentucky, 4
per cent; Ohio, 11; Indiana, 22; Illinois,
30; Iowa, 28; Missouri and Kansas, 31.

The deficiency for New York is 8 per
cent, and 16 for Pennsylvania. In most
of the Southern States the crop is smal-
ler than that of last year. The cotton
reports of November, unlike those of
comparative condition earlier in the
season, make each estimate of the ex-
pected crop in each county stated in the
form of a percentage of last year's crop.
The aggregate of these estimates varies
a little from 3,700,000 bales. The sea-
son for picking has been unusually fine
thus far, yet the result may be modified
by an exceptionally favorable season in
the latter part of November and in De-
cember, or by storms affecting injuriously
the saving of the top crop. The State
percentage, in comparison with last year,
are calculated as follows: North Carolina
92; Georgia 97; Florida 97; Alabama 91;
Mississippi 85; Louisiana 80; Texas 112;
Arkansas 101; Tennessee 102. These
figures would be much lower but for the
increase of area planted. The estimated
total area is, in round numbers, nine and
a half millions. A tabulated statement
of the results of these returns, including
the area and yield per acre, will be found
in the report now in press.

Digging For Diamonds.

The condition of things at the South
African diamond fields is very similar
to that of the old placer mining days in
California. The commonest necessities
of life are sold at most exorbitant prices.
New Rush, a town of canvas tents and
shanties, inhabited by a motley collection
of Old Dutch settlers, or Boers, as they
are called, immigrants of every
European nationality, Kaffirs and Chi-
nese coolies, has already got a newspaper
the Gringuland Gazette, which furnish-
es the following list of current prices. A
single plank sells at from three to five
dollars, and a joist at from five to seven
dollars, and firewood at thirty five dol-
lars a load. The cost of other things is
almost equally high. Lime sells for ten
dollars a bushel, salt for ten dollars a
bag, cabbages from half a dollar to a dol-
lar and a half a piece, sucking pigs from
five to seven dollars each, ducks two dol-
lars a pair; eggs a dollar a dozen. Beef
is comparatively cheap, as good oxen
can be bought for forty five dollars.
But the people are not without their
pleasures. They have a Masonic lodge
and a circus. They hunt the spring bok.
They have oussing matches with dogs
for silver cups—entries for dogs ten dol-
lars, and an auctioneer has actually been
instructed to sell 'a full trioid, as good
as new,' and 'Christy's Minstrels' give
notice that they will appear at 'Adman-
tia Circus,' and Mr. Leslie has had a
benefit given him at the Mutual Hall,
and there is an iron boat for pleasures
parties on Dutoitspan Lake. Finally in
the matter of education, boys under 12
years of age will be boarded and taught
at the Klip Drift Grammar School for
the sum of two hundred dollars per
annum.

Santanta and Big Tree.

When Santanta and Big Tree were
released from the imprisonment which
they justly merited, they made the Uni-
ted States Commissioners 'a big talk.'
According to the interpreters, who usu-
ally have a flavor of Cooper's novels in
their translations, Big Tree made sandry
allusions to the leaves of the forest to
which his people were comparable, and
to his heart, which was soft and good.
He concluded his oration by saying: 'I
have learned something from you
whites. I know enough not to fight you
again.'

This noble savage has a short memo-
ry; he has not been out of jail thirty
days, and he is now on a raid, plunder-
ing and burning with all his ancient
freedom. Santanta and Big Tree were
tried, convicted, and sentenced under
the law of Texas, the whole proceeding
being in exact accordance with the new
est phrases of the Indian policy of the
Administration. Without consulting
the Governor of Texas, who has the par-
doning power, an agent of the President
promised that the convicted Indians
should be released; they were so re-
leased, "in order that the President might
keep his word." The result is not a
little mortifying; but the Indians, who
promised good behavior, doubtless think
the whole affair a first rate joke.

The Glass of Fashion.

A magnificent set of glassware des-
tined for the White House has just been
completed at the Corning (N. Y.) Glass
Works. It consists of two dozen gob-
lets, which are cut about half way up
the bowl, the remainder of the bowl be-
ing richly engraved and prominent
above it. The United States coat of
arms: four dozen champagne glasses and
sauce bowls, cut and engraved as the
goblets; two dozen regular champagne
glasses, engraved as the others; six doz-
en canary-colored hock glasses; seven
dozen ruby bowl, flint stem Sauterne
glasses. There are also four dozen
claret, six dozen sherry and four dozen
cordial glasses, two dozen finger bowls,
which are cut and engraved with the
coat of arms, three dozen punch glasses
with handles; four dozen ice cream
plates, cut and engraved as the glasses.
The value of this glass is about two
thousand dollars. It is all gotten up
with the best of taste, and of most ex-
quisite pattern. The engraving is per-
fect. There are, besides the above, a
large number of entirely new and beau-
tiful samples of preserve dishes, shell
and other forms; also, bottles, decanters,
&c., which far surpass any thing ever
gotten up at Corning.

Now For It.

A learned Gorman professor has in-
vented a plan whereby a single white
dress may be changed as often as you
desire to any color you may fancy, and
this in your own laundry, so that hereaf-
ter the money which you would devote
to several robes of varying hues may be
saved, while you may appear daily if
you choose, in toilets of totally different
complexion. The process is simple, and
consists in merely coloring the starch
used in the 'doing up.' Suppose a
white dress is to be tinted a beautiful
crimson: Three parts of fuchsin, an
aniline color which any chemist can
readily procure for you, are dissolved in
twenty parts of glycerine, and mixed in
a mortar, with a little water. Then or-
dinary starch, finely pulverized, is stir-
red in and the thick mass obtained is
poured out and dried on blotting paper.
The powder thus obtained is used just
the same as common starch, and so ap-
plied to the fabric. When the latter is
dry it is slightly sprinkled and pressed
with a moderately warm iron. By
means of the coloring materials mixed as
above described, any desired tint may be
obtained. We should counsel an avoid-
ance of damp localities, and deprecate
going out in the rain with it, as the gar-
ments might assume a streaked and ze-
bra like appearance.

William Arp says: 'I'd tax a man
nuthin on an incum of 5 thousand dollars
and under. I'd tax 10 per cent, on all
between 5 and 10 thousand; twenty per
cent, on all between 10 and 20 thousan,
and so on, doublin up to 50 thousan.
Above that, I'd take it all, every dollar.
I tell you that will git em.

Curiosities of Journalism—How They Read Newspapers.

Uncle Ned first hunts up a funny
thing, then laughs with a will.

Aunt Sue first reads the stories, then
turns to the marriages, births and deaths.
(The laborer looks only at the wants,
hoping so find a better opening in his
business.)

Miss Flora seeks out the new adver-
tisements to ascertain the newest impor-
tations of bonnets and kids.

Mr. Pleasure Seeker turns to the
amusement columns and decides which
entertainment will afford him the great-
est enjoyment.

Miss Prim drops a tear—first over
the marriages, then over the deaths,
"for," says she, "One is as bad as the
other."

Mr. Professor slowly examines the
editorials, its rhetoric, syntax and logic,
then glances at the correspondence, final-
ly returns to his Latin; and quickly for-
gets what he has read.

Mr. Politician commences with the
editorials, then scans the telegraph, en-
ding his perusal with the speeches quo-
ted.

Mr. Marvellous looks for accidents,
murders, inquests and deaths, reads the
county record, and ends with the stories
in search of something sensational.

But why extend the list? Each in-
dividual reads for himself and if each
does not find a column or more to his
particular taste, the paper is tedious, the
editor lazy and deserving of censure.

A young gentleman of a musical turn
of mind, had permission to practice on
a church organ. One evening, on going
to do so, he was unable to obtain the
services of the boy that usually blew
the bellows, and on his way to the
church he met and who he he thought
would serve his turn for that occasion.

In answer to the question could he blow
the bellows of an organ, the boy replied,
"Yes, sir, I can blow an organ," so the
musician took the lad with him, and
explained to him the use of the indicator,
which would show how full of air the
bellows was. The indicator, it may be
mentioned, is a piece of string, attached
to the bellows, which passes through a
small aperture in the frame-work, and
to which a light weight is fastened. The
man of music inquired of his assistant if
he understood what he had to do, the
boy answered that he "sawed all about
it." Whereupon the musician prepared
to play. On touching the keys of the
organ, however, no music was forthcom-
ing. He shouted to the boy, "Blow, my
lad." "Aww, blowin', sir." Still no
music. "Blow harder, boy." "Aww,
blawin' harder sir." Still no music.
"Blow harder yet, boy." "Aww, blawin'
hard as ever, aw, can, sir." Still no
music. Thinking that something was
wrong with the instrument, the organ
player was about to examine it. When,
to his surprise, he found the boy with
his cheeks painfully distended, and his
mouth closely applied to the hole through
which the indicator string passed, blow-
ing as if for "very life."

The great mass of the tobacco crop of
the United States is raised chiefly in
Virginia and Kentucky, although large
quantities are grown in Maryland, Penn-
sylvania, Connecticut and other States.
The crop this year in Virginia, it is said,
will be large, and though damaged by
drought and other causes, will be an
average one, with much fine tobacco. In
Kentucky, with the exception of the
Green River district, the crop will be
very good, and in some places larger and
better than last year. In Indiana the
yield falls off about one fourth, and is
not so good as last season's. A similar
report of a short crop and poor quality
comes from Illinois. Tennessee will give
a full average yield of fair quality. Mis-
souri will have an average yield, but the
crop will be materially damaged in some
localities. In North Carolina the crop
is large, but damaged, though the yield
will be an average one.

How is it that you came home from
your party so early last night, Betty?
Didn't you enjoy yourself?

Yes ma. But the young man who
took me into the supper invited me.
"Insulted you, Betty? Why won't
he say?"

Why he asked me if my programme
was full, and I'm sure I never had noth-
ing but a sandwich and a glass of lemon-
ade, so I come away home.